



CFC

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RAYMOND W. GREEN
Registered Representative

Raymond W. Green
Signature

Date of Signature: February 15, 2007

PATENT
Case 285/502

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants:	Daniel J. Mattson et al.	:	
		:	
Serial No.:	09/558,386	:	Confirmation No. 9739
		:	
Filed:	April 25, 2000	:	Group Art Unit: 2632
		:	
For:	SYSTEM FOR DETECTING AND RELEASING A PERSON LOCKED IN THE TRUNK OF A VEHICLE	:	Examiner: Davetta Woods Goins
		:	
		:	
NOW U.S. Patent 7,109,853 B1		:	
		:	
Issued September 19, 2006		:	

Certificate
FEB 26 2007
of Correction

REQUEST FOR REPRINTED PATENT

ATTN: Certificate of Correction Branch,
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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

REQUESTED ACTION

In accordance with 35 USC 254, last sentence; 37 CFR 1.322(a)(1)(i) and 1.322(b); and MPEP § 1480 (8th edition, Rev. 3, August 2005), it is respectfully requested that this Patent be reprinted, correcting the following mistakes by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office:

(1) The patent is printed with the specification filed with the provisional application (SN 60/131,189) of which priority is claimed, rather than the correct specification of the non-provisional application Serial No. 09/558,386, filed April 25, 2000.

FEB 28 2007
FEB 28

(2) The patent is printed with the drawings filed with the provisional application (SN 60/131,189) of which priority is claimed, rather than the correct drawings of the non- provisional application Serial No. 09/558,386, filed April 25, 2000.

(3) The patent is printed without listing three U.S. Patents cited and considered by the Examiner during prosecution, to wit:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS:

5,952,732 A *	9/1999	Scarpitti	307/10.3
6,130,614 A *	10/2000	Miller et al.	340/573.4
6,222,442 B1 *	4/2001	Gager et al.	340/426

* cited by examiner

STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. On April 26, 1999, Applicants Kerry S. Berland and Kenneth C. Kunin filed Provisional U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 60/131,189 for a "System For Detecting And Releasing A Person Locked In The Trunk Of A Vehicle". The Application included 14 pages of specification (including an unnumbered title page, claims and an abstract) and 2 pages of informal drawings, including Figures 1 and 2.

2. On April 25, 2000,¹ Applicants Daniel J. Mattson, Kerry S. Berland and Kenneth C. Kunin filed Non-provisional U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/558,386 for a "System For Detecting And Releasing A Person Locked In The Trunk Of A Vehicle". The Application included a transmittal letter, 15 pages of specification (including an unnumbered title page, claims and an abstract); 4 pages of formal drawings, including Figures 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B; and a preliminary amendment, adding a cross-reference to the Provisional Application Serial No. 60/131,189, priority of which was claimed.

¹ The Application was mailed by Express Mail on April 25, 2000, and was entitled to a filing date of April 25, 2000, under 37 CFR 1.10. It was originally accorded a filing date of April 26, 2000, but the filing date was corrected to April 25, 2000, per Applicants' request. Entries in the electronic file Image File Wrapper for the papers originally filed on April 25, 2000, however, still show the incorrect "04-26-2000" date of receipt.

3. The non-provisional specification differed from the provisional specification, for example the non-provisional specification referred to the non-provisional drawings, which differed from the provisional drawings. The non-provisional specification included additional disclosure, for example at page 3, lines 12-18; at page 8, line 29, through page 9, line 6; and within the paragraph at page 6, lines 10-22.

4. The non-provisional drawings differed from the provisional drawings, for example the non-provisional drawings were informal, and comprised only 2 sheets containing Figures 1 and 2, whereas the provisional drawings were formal, and comprised 4 sheets containing Figures 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B.

5. From time to time during the prosecution of Application Serial No. 09/558,386, Applicants submitted Information Disclosure Statements citing references for consideration of the Examiner, and enclosing lists of references for initialing by the Examiner to acknowledge consideration of the references. All of the references so submitted appear to have been listed as **"References Cited"** on the first 2 pages of the issued Patent 7,109,853 B1.

6. From time to time during the prosecution of Application Serial No. 09/558,386, the Examiner cited references which had been considered by the Examiner in the prosecution of the Application. Most of the references so cited appear to have been listed as **"References Cited"** on the first 2 pages of the issued Patent 7,109,853 B1. The three references listed above in paragraph "(3)" on page 2, however, were cited by the Examiner, but *not* listed as **"References Cited"** on the first 2 pages of the issued Patent 7,109,853 B1.

Examples of Reference to Miller et al. U.S. Patent 6,130,614

7. In an Office Action mailed February 14, 2001, Paper No. 5, at page 7, the Examiner stated: "Although not considered prior art because of the filing date, the applicant is advised to take a look at Miller et al. (US Pat. 6,130,614) and it's claims before submitting a response." Applicants subsequently substantially copied claims from Miller et al. U.S. Patent 6,130,614 for purpose of interference, and requested that an interference be declared to determine priority of invention as between Applicants and Miller et al.

8. In an Office Action (Interview Summary) mailed October 2, 2001, Paper No. 12, at page 7, the Examiner stated: "6-7-01 ... The applicant has been notified of reference Miller et al. (US Pat. 6,130,614) which was not considered prior art because of the filing date, but because of the subject matter being the same, there's a possibility of an interference that may be initiated by the examiner. ... 6-20-01 ... based on the claims as they stand, the examiner may provoke an interference"

9. U.S. Patent 6,130,614 was reexamined (Control No. 90/006,690). The Reexamination was terminated with a Notice of Intent to Issue Reexamination Certificate, cancelling all claims of U.S. Patent 6,130,614. The Reexamination file is currently in Publications awaiting the issuance of a Reexamination Certificate. Thus any question of interference is moot. Miller et al. U.S. Patent 6,130,614 was, however, considered by the Examiner.

Examples of Reference to Gager et al. U.S. Patent 6,222,442

10. In an Office Action mailed May 14, 2003, Paper No. 16, at page 2, the Examiner stated: "2. Claims 1 and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gager et al. (US Pat. 6,222,442 B1). ..."; at page 5: "5. Claims 2-12, 14, 15-26, and 30-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gager et al. in view of [another reference]; and at page 22: "6. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gager et al. in view of [other references]." Throughout the Office Action mailed May 14, 2003, numerous references were made to Gager and its supposed applicability to Applicants' claims.

11. On November 14, 2003, Declarations Under 37 CFR 1.131 were filed for the purpose of antedating Gager et al. U.S. Patent 6,222,442 and another reference applied by the Examiner. The Declarations Under 37 CFR 1.131 were in due course accepted as antedating Gager et al. U.S. Patent 6,222,442 and the other reference applied by the Examiner.

Reference to Scarpitti U.S. Patent 5,952,732

12. In an Office Action (Notice of Allowability) mailed May 23, 2006, at page 2, the Examiner stated: "1. Claims 1-43 are allowed. / 2. The following is an examiner's statement

of reasons for allowance: / Scarpitti (US Pat. 5,952,732) discloses a vehicle security system However, neither of the above references nor any other prior art of record disclose in their entirety or in combination the claimed method”

Amendments to the Claims

13. From time to time during the prosecution of Application Serial No. 09/558,386, Applicants submitted amended claims, most recently on November 11, 2003. The claims so submitted appear to have been printed correctly in columns 5-10 of the issued Patent 7,109,853 B1.

Issuance with the Wrong Specification and Drawings

14. A Notice of Allowance was mailed May 23, 2006, the issue fee was paid June 15, 2006, and U.S. Patent 7,109,853 B1 issued September 19, 2006. Upon review of the issued Patent, it was determined that the patent was printed with the specification filed with the provisional application of which priority is claimed, rather than the correct specification of the non- provisional application; the patent was printed with the drawings filed with the provisional application of which priority is claimed, rather than the correct drawings of the non- provisional application Serial No. 09/558,386, filed April 25, 2000; and the patent was printed without listing the three U.S. Patents cited and considered by the Examiner during prosecution, Scarpitti, Miller et al., and Gager et al.

15. The title, named inventors, assignee, application number and filing date, related applications, and other information not referred to above, appear to be correct in the patent as printed.

16. To facilitate reprinting the patent, copies of the correct specification, drawings, preliminary amendment and allowed claims are enclosed herewith as Appendices A, B, C and D, respectively.

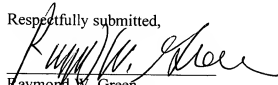
17. The originally issued Patent, and any additional documents that may be helpful, will be provided on request.

FEB 28 2007

CONCLUSION

18. U.S. Patent 7,109,853 B1 was issued with significant errors (wrong specification, wrong drawings, and three references considered by the Examiner not listed). The errors, particularly the printing of the wrong drawings, are not amenable to correction by Certificate of Correction. The errors are due to mistakes by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, not by Applicants. Accordingly, reprinting the patent to correct the errors, without charge to Applicants, appears appropriate. Such action is courteously requested.

Respectfully submitted,


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February 15, 2007

FEB 28 2007

Appl. No. 09/558,386

Request for Reprinted Patent dated February 15, 2007

APPENDIX A – SPECIFICATION (pages 1-9) including ABSTRACT (page 14), but omitting original claims, to be included in reprinted Patent

"Express Mail" mailing label number EL448311643US

Date of Deposit: April 25, 2000



Our Case No. 285/502

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

INVENTOR:

Daniel J. Mattson
Kerry S. Berland
Kenneth C. Kunin

TITLE:

SYSTEM FOR DETECTING AND
RELEASING A PERSON LOCKED IN
THE TRUNK OF A VEHICLE

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FEB 28 2007

SYSTEM FOR DETECTING AND RELEASING A PERSON LOCKED IN THE TRUNK OF A VEHICLE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field of the Invention

5 The present invention concerns safety systems for operating automobiles and, more particularly, to such a system that detects the presence of a person in a closed trunk and releases the person under safe operational conditions.

2. Description of the Related Art

10 There have been well publicized reports of young children inadvertently locking themselves in the trunk of a vehicle, such as an automobile. Tragically, children can die under such circumstances, typically as a result of heat prostration while trapped in the sealed trunk.

15 It has been suggested that a trapped person could actuate an inside release mechanism to open the trunk. However, it is not certain that a young child would understand how to operate such a mechanism and it is therefore possible that the child would not be able to free himself by this means. There is therefore a need for a system that detects the presence of a person, particularly a small child, within a trunk and signals the need to open the trunk. It would also be advantageous for such a system to automatically trigger a trunk to open and release the trapped person when it is safe to do so, for example when the vehicle is stopped.

20 There is therefore a great need for an automatic trunk safety system. The apparatus and system of the invention has been developed to meet this need with simple, relatively low cost and reliable components that are easily integrated with the electronic control systems of existing vehicles. The above-mentioned features and other features of the invention will become apparent from a review of the following drawings, specification and claims.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One embodiment of the apparatus and system of the invention includes a sensor that detects CO₂ that is exhaled by a person trapped in the closed trunk of a vehicle. A microprocessor compares the level of CO₂ detected in the trunk to a baseline level of CO₂ that was measured the last time the trunk was opened. If excessive CO₂ is detected, the microprocessor determines the operational state of the vehicle and takes programmed steps to provide an alarm and to automatically open the trunk if the vehicle is not moving.

Other embodiments of the invention can use infrared sensors or electrostatic (i.e., capacitive) sensors to detect a person in the trunk. Systems with such sensors would also operate automatically to provide an alarm and to open the trunk under safe operational conditions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1A and 1B are a block diagram of the CO₂ sensor, microcontroller and related apparatus that provide the trunk safety features of the invention.

Figures 2A and 2B are a flow chart of program steps used by the microcontroller to implement the trunk safety system of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the drawings, elements are not necessarily drawn to scale, and the same reference numbers through several views designate the same or similar elements. Figures 1A and 1B illustrate a block diagram of components of the system of the invention in association with known electronic components of a modern vehicle. As shown in FIG. 1A, a CO₂ sensor 1 includes the elements shown within the dashed lines. This sensor has a CO₂ sensing component 3 that detects the level of CO₂ in the trunk of a vehicle such as an automobile.

CO₂ sensors are commercially available. A preferred sensor is sold by Figaro USA, Inc. of Glenview, Illinois with the model designation TGS4160. This solid electrolyte sensor generates an output voltage on a line 5 that corresponds to the level of detected CO₂. The sensor includes a heater

element 7 that must be energized in initial operation to heat the sensor to a specific operational temperature. The sensor therefore requires some initial time, for example, about 2 minutes, to stabilize before it can make a reliable CO₂ reading. A thermistor 8 senses the temperature of the sensor and applies a corresponding voltage to a microcontroller 15 that, as an example, may be a model 68HC705P6A device which is commercially available from Motorola. The output voltage of the sensor is applied to the plus input of a difference operational amplifier 9 that also receives at its minus input 11 a reference voltage from the microcontroller 15. The operational amplifier 9 generates an output voltage on line 12 that corresponds to the difference between the voltage at its plus and minus inputs.

It has been found that the response time of an internal thermistor of the preferred CO₂ sensor is generally too slow for use in a commercial CO₂ vehicle detection system. An external thermistor 8 with a relatively rapid response time must therefore be used. This thermistor must detect the temperature of the CO₂ sensing element so that the microcontroller can compensate for changes in sensor temperature and thereby accurately detect the level of CO₂.

In initial operation, the reference voltage at 11 from the microcontroller 15 is adjusted to produce a particular voltage, for example 4 Volts, from the operational amplifier 9 at output 12. This reference voltage at 11 represents the baseline CO₂ concentration and is held constant through the monitoring cycle. The signal at the operational amplifier output 12 is amplified within the microcontroller, temperature compensated and monitored for changes.

If a person is thereafter trapped in the trunk, the level of CO₂ will gradually rise above the background level. As the concentration of CO₂ in the trunk rises, the voltage on the line 5 decreases and the amplifier 9 generates a voltage that corresponds to the difference between the decreased voltage on the line 5 and the background reference voltage on the line 11. The output of the amplifier at 12 therefore corresponds to the relative increase in the concentration of CO₂ from the baseline. The "delta" voltage corresponding to the change in the concentration of CO₂ is applied to the microcontroller and, if

a specified magnitude of this voltage, for example 1 volt, is maintained for a specified time, for example 30 seconds, the microcontroller registers an alarm. The alarm magnitude of CO₂ may be set to correspond to the respiration of the lowest weight person within the parameters of the system.

The microcontroller 15 receives vehicle status signals and transmits control signals over a serial bus 14, through a serial data interface 16 that may operate with the J1850 or Controller Area Network protocols as an example. Other protocols could also be used.

With reference to FIG. 1A as an example, the microcontroller may be hardwired to a trunk latch switch 18, a trunk release solenoid 19, left and right rear seat switches that indicate the latched or unlatched condition of these seats at 20 and 21, an override switch for temporarily disarming the CO₂ sensor at 22 and a status lamp at 23 that indicates the operational condition of the CO₂ detection system, for example by blinking.

The serial bus communicates with the instrument cluster electronic control unit 26 which receives a signal from the manual trunk release switch 24 and controls a CO₂ panel alarm lamp and/or audio alarm 25. An engine control module 29 monitors the operational state of the ignition key switch 27 and interacts in a known manner with an automatic braking system 34 that connects with a high-speed motion control bus 28 and receives signals from wheel speed sensors 30 that indicate whether the vehicle is moving. With reference to FIGS. 1A and 2A, a body control computer 48 controls a relay 45 that operates the vehicle horn and lights and responds to a remote keyless entry system 42 in a known manner. A radio frequency data module 53 can be actuated to send radio alarm signals to a remote security station via a satellite communication system 51 in a known manner. A heating, ventilation and air-conditioning module 56 operates a vent fan 54 in a known manner. The fan could be disposed to vent the trunk, for example, in response to a CO₂ alarm. A known plug-in service diagnostic tool 70, other known vehicle control modules 68 and the headlights 64 are connected and operated on the serial data bus 14 in a known manner. All of the apparatus on the serial bus is monitored and controlled through the

microcontroller 15 that also controls the operation of the CO₂ detection system. If necessary, the microcontroller could be implemented with flash memory to facilitate program changes in the field.

As an alternative to the use of a serial data bus to send and receive vehicle control signals, the microcontroller 15 could be directly connected to send and receive these signals using a dedicated wire for each signal. In such a system, an ignition on signal from the ignition key switch 27 would connect directly to the microcontroller 15, rather than indirectly through the engine control ECU 29 and a serial data bus 14. Likewise, wheel speed sensors 30, trunk release switch 24, audio alarm or lamp 25, headlights 64, horn relay 45, trunk vent fan 54, and any other such vehicle control apparatus would connect directly to the microcontroller, rather than through associated modules and a serial data bus.

Figures 2A and 2B illustrate a flow chart of microprocessor program steps that implement the system of a preferred embodiment of the invention. As shown at the top of FIG. 2A, for the purpose of this discussion, the CO₂ detection system is initially assumed to be in a sleep state at 17 wherein the system waits for an activation condition. The system is awakened or activated at least in response to opening the trunk of the vehicle or unlatching either of the back seats. With reference to FIG. 1A, when the trunk is opened or at least one back seat is unlatched, the switches 18, 20, 21 indicate the activation condition. The activation signal is passed to the microcontroller 15, for example over a hardwired connection.

With reference to FIG. 2A, the microcontroller 15 therefore detects the activation condition at 31 and wakes up and sets a delay time to process CO₂ information. With reference to FIG. 1A, when the microcontroller 15 wakes up, it begins to monitor the CO₂ sensor 3. The heater 7 is then turned on, the system then waits for the sensor to heat up, for example for about 2 minutes, and the microcontroller 15 then waits for the trunk to close or the back seats to latch at 37.

The microcontroller checks the condition of the trunk and seats at 37 by interrogating the switches 18, 20, and 21. If the switches do not close

within a predefined delay time, for example several minutes, the microcontroller is put to sleep to await activation by closing the trunk or latching the seats. When activated, the baseline CO₂ is acquired and stored, a timer is set and, if necessary, the sensor is warmed up. The concentration of CO₂ in the trunk is measured at 39 during a predefined time-out interval of, for example 20 minutes. If an increase in the level of CO₂ is detected in an amount that would be exhaled by a human being, the "trunk occupied" condition is triggered at 43. The system is put to sleep if the timer times out at 44.

Experimentation and investigation have indicated that healthy human beings in a calm, relaxed or sleeping state, that is their basal metabolic rate, exhale CO₂ in amounts proportional to their body surface area and age. When active, frightened or otherwise agitated healthy human beings exhale CO₂ in amounts greater than their basal metabolic rate. Thus, for example, an individual 180 pounds, 35 years old, 5'10" and male would exhale about 200 milliliters of CO₂ per minute in his basal metabolic rate. An individual 20 pounds, 18 months old and 3'0" would exhale about 85 milliliters of CO₂ per minute in his/her basal metabolic rate. An infant of 7 pounds is estimated to exhale about 22 milliliters of CO₂ per minute. The microcontroller 15 is programmed to measure the increase in CO₂ within the trunk over time in relation to the measured base line CO₂ and make a determination that the increasing CO₂ results from the respiration of a human being.

As an initial approximation, if the largest trunk contains about 566 liters of air, it has been determined that the CO₂ sensor will detect respiration at about 353 PPM (parts per million) per minute for an adult, 150 PPM per minute for a toddler and about 38 PPM per minute for an infant. This increase in measured CO₂ over a reasonable time, for example up to several minutes, distinguishes the respiration of a human being from expected changes in ambient CO₂. The detection of a gradual increase in CO₂ also serves to distinguish an abrupt increase in CO₂ that might result if a person intentionally injects CO₂ into the trunk in an effort to confuse the CO₂ detection system. As an example, it has been found that human respiration can be distinguished by

measuring a predetermined change in the output voltage of the operational amplifier 9 of FIG. 1, for example a change of about 1 volt, for an interval of about 30 seconds.

With reference to FIG. 2A, if an occupant is not detected in the trunk within a predefined set time, the timer times out at 44 and the microcontroller 15 terminates its detection of CO₂ and sets itself in a low power sleep mode defined at step 17. The microcontroller will remain asleep until the trunk is opened again or at least one rear seat is unlatched.

As shown at FIG. 2B, if the level of CO₂ detected in the trunk indicates an occupant is present, the microcontroller 15 at step 46 turns on the CO₂ lamp 25 of FIG. 1A and/or provides an audio alarm on the front console of the vehicle, sets a timer and checks the condition of the latches on the back seats of the vehicle at step 47.

If a back seat is unlatched, the trunk is ventilated through the airspace provided by the unlatched seat and the level of alarm is therefore reduced. As shown at step 47, if a back seat is unlatched, the movement of the vehicle is checked at 49 and the front console alarms are continued for a time-out period. If the vehicle stops during this period, the trunk is automatically opened by the trunk release solenoid 19 (FIG. 1A) at step 50 to allow the person to escape safely. The alarms are then turned off and program control is returned to step 33 (FIG. 2A). If the vehicle continues moving, the timer times out, and at step 52 the horn is activated at 45, 48 and the headlights are flashed at 64 (FIGS. 1A and 1B). This continues for as long as the vehicle continues moving. If the vehicle stops, the trunk is automatically opened at step 58 to allow the person to escape, the alarms are turned off at step 60 and program control is returned to step 33. When the trunk is closed, the CO₂ concentration is checked and the system is put to sleep if there is no alarm condition or, if the trunk remains open beyond a time-out interval, the system is put to sleep until the trunk is closed.

If an occupant is detected in the trunk and it is found at step 47 that the back seats are latched, the status of the ignition system 27, 29 (FIG. 1A) is then checked at step 57 (FIG. 2B). If the ignition is turned off, the

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microcontroller 15 sends an "open trunk" signal to the trunk release solenoid 19 (FIG. 1A) at step 62 (FIG. 2B) and therefore causes the trunk to open. The trunk is opened in this situation because the vehicle is stopped and it is therefore safe to open the trunk and allow the occupant to escape. After opening the trunk, the alarms are turned off and program control is returned to step 33.

If the sensed condition of the ignition at step 57 is "on", the microcontroller 15 at step 61 (FIG. 2A) determines whether the vehicle is moving by analyzing wheel speed signals from sensors 30 of FIG. 1A. If the vehicle is not moving, the trunk is automatically opened at step 63, the alarms are turned off and program control is returned to step 33. The trunk may be opened in these circumstances, because, even though the ignition is on, the vehicle is not moving and it is therefore safe for the occupant to leave the trunk.

If the vehicle is moving at step 61, the microcontroller 15 times out a predetermined interval at step 65 and continuously checks at step 66 to determine if the vehicle remains moving during this interval. If the vehicle stops during this interval, the trunk is opened at step 67 to allow the occupant to escape, the alarms are turned off, and control is returned to step 33 as previously described. If the vehicle is still moving at the end of the time-out interval of step 65, a higher level of alarm is generated at step 69 by triggering a radio alert at 51, 53 (FIG. 1B) to call a remote security station. Also, at step 71, the horn is actuated and the lights are flashed as previously described. When these higher level alarms are set, the movement status of the vehicle is again checked at step 73 and, if the vehicle stops, the alarms are turned off and the trunk is opened at step 75 and program control is returned to step 33 as previously described. If the vehicle continues to move, alarms continue to operate until the vehicle stops.

This CO₂ detection and response system may operate with an exit switch that is located in the trunk and lighted for a predefined time after the trunk is closed. If this switch is activated by a person trapped in the trunk, the microcontroller 15 will wake up and open the trunk or provide appropriate

alarms depending upon the operational state of the vehicle. An override switch may be activated when the trunk is open to prevent the trunk from automatically opening after it is closed. This override condition could be automatically released when the trunk is manually opened again. It has been suggested that the override switch could have the same effect as the exit switch if the override switch is pressed when the trunk is closed.

Variations and modifications of the embodiments disclosed herein may be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. For example, the CO₂ detector may be replaced or augmented by infrared and electrostatic capacitive sensors. At present it is believed that use of a CO₂ sensor is preferred, because infrared and electrostatic sensors might not be able to detect a person if, for example, the trunk is partially filled with cargo. The system could also be modified to open an air vent to the trunk or partially open the trunk to allow ventilation in the event of an alarm condition. Additional conditions would also be defined to wake up the microcontroller to process peripheral equipment or interrupts for vehicle systems other than the CO₂ system. The system of the invention could also be used to monitor CO₂ in the cabin of a vehicle, in order to detect the presence of an occupant, especially a young child on a hot day, and then take safety precautions such as opening vents or windows and generating audio, visual or radio alarms. Indeed, the system of the invention could detect CO₂ respiration in any enclosure and could automatically take any required safety precautions or activate any required alarms. The aforementioned description of embodiments of the invention is therefore intended to be illustrative rather than limiting and it should therefore be understood that the following claims and their equivalents set forth the scope of the invention.

ABSTRACT

A vehicle safety system automatically detects the presence of a person sealed in the trunk of an automobile by sensing the CO₂ respiration of the person. Visible, audio and radio alarms are generated in response to the detection of a person in the trunk. If the vehicle is stopped, the trunk will automatically open and allow the person to escape.

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009240-9838560

Appl. No. 09/558,386

Request for Reprinted Patent dated February 15, 2007

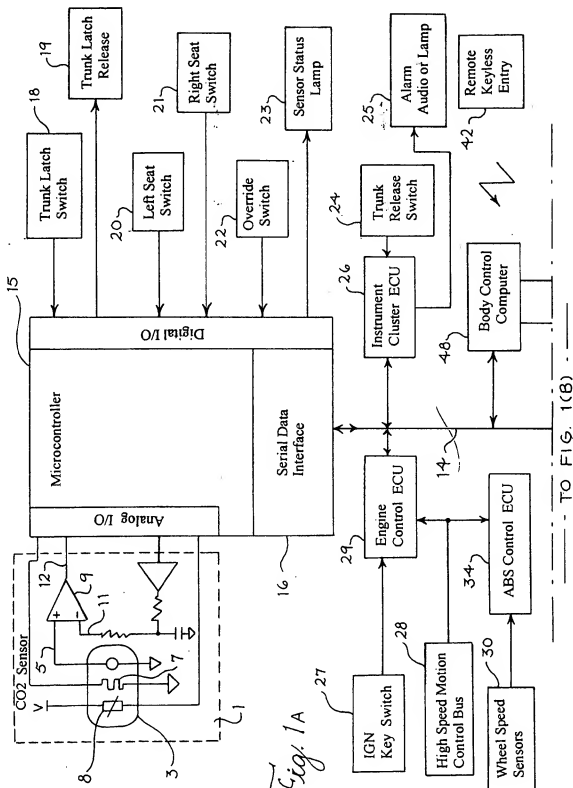
APPENDIX B – DRAWINGS to be included in reprinted Patent

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1/4



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TO FIG. 1(B)

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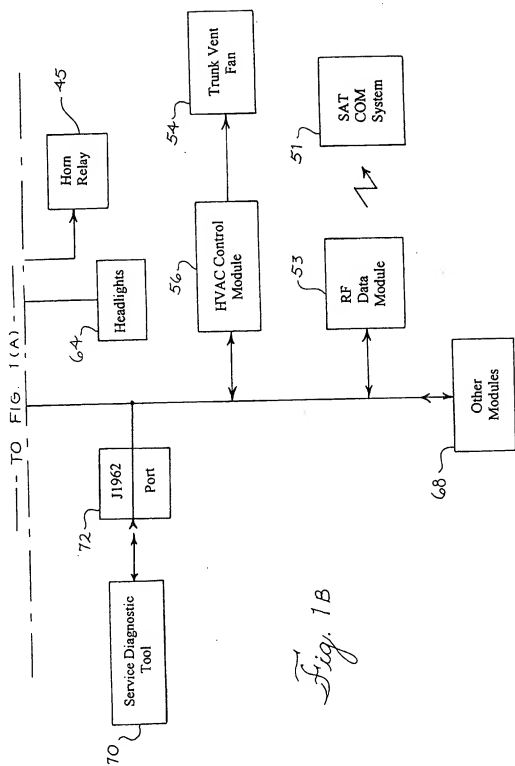
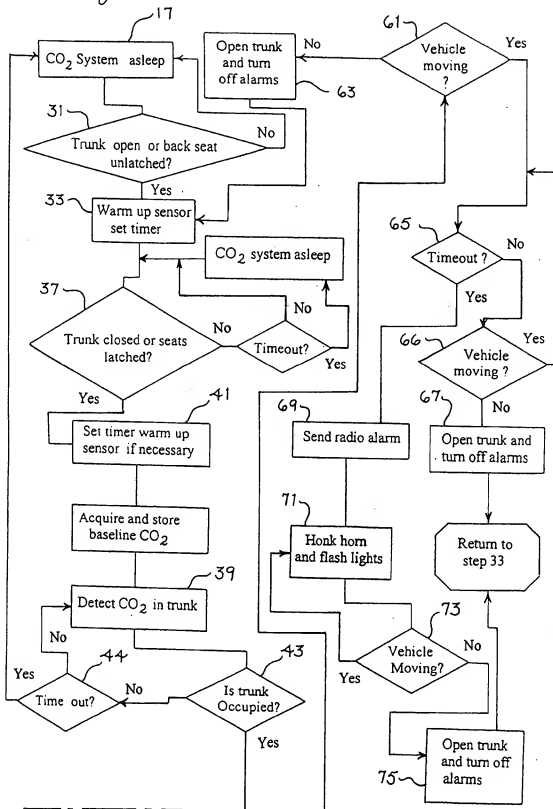


Fig. 1B

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Fig. 2 (A)



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TO FIG. 2(A)

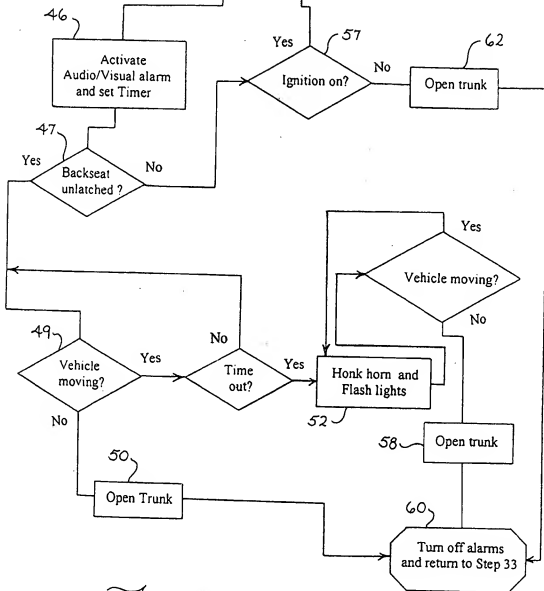


Fig. 2B

Appl. No. 09/558,386

Request for Reprinted Patent dated February 15, 2007

APPENDIX C – PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT to be entered in SPECIFICATION to be included in reprinted Patent

~~Date of Deposit:~~ April 25, 2000



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)	
)	
Daniel J. Mattson et al.)	Examiner: TBA
)	
Serial No.: TBA)	Group Art Unit No.: TBA
)	
Filing Date: TBA)	
)	
For: SYSTEM FOR DETECTING AND)	
RELEASING A PERSON LOCKED)	
IN THE TRUNK OF A VEHICLE)	
)	

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

This Preliminary Amendment is filed with the above-identified application in order to amend the specification to make reference to a related United States Provisional Application Serial No. 60/131,189, entitled "System For Detecting And Releasing A Person Locked In The Trunk Of A Vehicle", filed April 26, 1999. The Applicant of the nonprovisional application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of this United States provisional application. The Applicant proposes the following amendment to the nonprovisional application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 119(c)(1).

0-7-26000

FEB 28 2007

In The Specification:

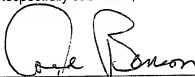
Insert the following immediately after the title at page 1 of the specification.

--Cross Reference To U.S. Priority Application

This nonprovisional application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application S.N. 60/131,189, filed April 26, 1999--

The Examiner is requested to amend the nonprovisional application prior to examination by inserting this reference to the U.S. Provisional Application.

Respectfully submitted,



Date: April 25, 2000

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Appl. No. 09/558,386

Request for Reprinted Patent dated February 15, 2007

APPENDIX D – ALLOWED CLAIMS to be included in reprinted Patent



Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the Application:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method for monitoring the trunk of a vehicle, comprising the steps of:

- detecting the ~~presence~~ respiration of a ~~respiring living organism person or animal~~ in the closed trunk of a vehicle;
- detecting the operational condition of the vehicle; and
- automatically opening the trunk of the vehicle in response to a predefined safe operational condition of the vehicle and the detection of the respiration of the living organism person or animal in the trunk.

Claim 2 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein said step of detecting the ~~presence~~ respiration of a living ~~organism person or animal~~ includes the step of detecting the CO₂ exhaled by the ~~organism person or animal~~ in respiration.

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Claim 3 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein said step of detecting the ~~presence~~ respiration of a living ~~organism person or animal~~ includes the step of detecting a rise in the level of CO₂ in the trunk over time in relation to a predefined baseline CO₂.

Claim 4 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, wherein said step of detecting the ~~presence~~ respiration of a living ~~organism person or animal~~ includes the steps of:

- detecting a baseline concentration of CO₂ after the trunk has been opened;
- comparing the concentration of CO₂ measured for a time after the trunk is closed to the baseline concentration of CO₂; and
- detecting the ~~presence~~ respiration of a living ~~organism person or animal~~ when the concentration of CO₂ in the trunk exceeds the baseline concentration by a predetermined amount for a predetermined time.

Claim 5 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, further including the steps of providing a lighted switch in the trunk; and having a person in the trunk manually activate the switch to open the trunk from the inside.

Claim 6 (previously presented): The method of claim 17, further including the steps of providing a lighted switch in the trunk; and having a person in the trunk manually activate the switch to open the trunk from the inside.

Claim 7 (previously presented): The apparatus of claim 20, including a lighted switch disposed in the trunk for manually opening the trunk from the inside.

Claim 8 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, including the step of automatically opening the trunk of the vehicle when the vehicle is stopped and a living organism person or animal is detected in the trunk.

Claim 9 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, including the step of providing an alarm but not opening the trunk when a living organism person or animal is detected in the trunk and the vehicle is moving.

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Claim 10 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, including the step of providing an alarm but not opening the trunk when a living organism person or animal is detected in the trunk and a back seat of the vehicle is unlatched to ventilate the trunk.

Claim 11 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, including the step of providing an audible alarm in the vehicle in response to detecting a living organism person or animal in the trunk.

Claim 12 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, including the step of providing a visible alarm in the vehicle in response to detecting a living organism person or animal in the trunk.

Claim 13 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, including the step of providing an alarm signal to a security center in response to detecting a living ~~organism~~ person or animal in the trunk.

Claim 14 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, including the step of activating the horn of the vehicle in response to detecting a living ~~organism~~ person or animal in the trunk.

Claim 15 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, including flashing the headlights of the vehicle in response to detecting a living ~~organism~~ person or animal in the trunk.

Claim 16 (currently amended): A method for determining the ~~presence~~ respiration of a living ~~organism~~ person or animal in an enclosure, comprising the steps of:

ventilating the enclosure to ambient air and automatically sensing a base line concentration of CO₂ in the vented enclosure;

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closing the enclosure to ambient air and automatically sensing an increase in the concentration of CO₂ above said base line concentration for a predetermined time after the enclosure is closed to ambient air; and

providing a rescue operation in response to detecting CO₂ above said base line concentration which is consistent with what would be produced by respiration of a living ~~organism~~ person or animal in the closed enclosure.

Claim 17 (previously presented): The method of claim 16, further including the steps of using a vehicle trunk as the enclosure and automatically opening the trunk of the vehicle as a rescue operation when the vehicle is stationary.

Claim 18 (previously presented): The method of claim 16, further including the steps of using a passenger compartment of a vehicle as the enclosure and automatically ventilating the compartment as a rescue operation.

Claim 19 (currently amended): The method of claim 16, further including the step of detecting the presence respiration of a living organism person or animal when the concentration of CO₂ in the closed enclosure exceeds the base line concentration of CO₂ by a predetermined amount for a predetermined time.

Claim 20 (original): An apparatus for sensing the presence of a person in the trunk of a vehicle, comprising:

a CO₂ sensor for detecting a baseline concentration of CO₂ after the trunk has been opened and the concentration of CO₂ for a time after the trunk is closed; and

a microcontroller for comparing the concentration of CO₂ when the trunk is closed to the baseline concentration of CO₂ and generating an alarm indicating the presence of a person in the trunk when the concentration of CO₂ in the closed trunk exceeds the baseline concentration of CO₂ by a predetermined amount for a predetermined time.

Claim 21 (previously presented): The apparatus of claim 20, including means for sensing the movement of the vehicle and means for opening the trunk when a person is sensed in the trunk and the vehicle is stopped.

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Claim 22 (previously presented): A method for determining the presence of a person in a closed trunk of a vehicle, comprising the steps of:

sensing a base line concentration of CO₂ in the trunk with at least one opening to ambient air;

sensing an increase in concentration of CO₂ above said base line concentration when the trunk is closed to ambient air; and

generating an alarm in response to detecting CO₂ above said base line concentration which is consistent with what would be produced by respiration of a person in the closed trunk.

Claim 23 (previously presented): The method of claim 22, further including the steps of ventilating the trunk in response to said alarm.

Claim 24 (previously presented): The method of claim 22, further including the step of ventilating the trunk in response to said alarm and the detection of a predefined temperature in the closed trunk.

Claim 25 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, including providing an alarm when the presence respiration of the living ~~organism~~ person or animal is detected.

Claim 26 (currently amended): The method of claim 1, including providing an alarm when the presence respiration of the living ~~organism~~ person or animal is detected and selecting the type of alarm based upon the operational condition of the vehicle.

Claim 27 (currently amended): A method for controlling a vehicle having a compartment that is opened and closed, comprising the steps of:

detecting the presence respiration of a ~~respiring~~ living ~~organism~~ person or animal in the closed compartment of the vehicle;

detecting the operational condition of the vehicle; and

automatically opening the compartment of the vehicle to ambient air in response to a predefined operational condition of the vehicle and the detection of the respiration of the living ~~organism~~ person or animal in the compartment.

Claim 28 (currently amended): A method for controlling a vehicle having a trunk that is opened and closed, comprising the steps of:

detecting the presence respiration of a ~~respiring~~ living ~~organism~~ person or animal in the closed trunk of the vehicle;

detecting the operational condition of the vehicle;

automatically selecting at least one of a plurality of alarms based upon the operational condition of the vehicle and the detected presence respiration of the living ~~organism~~ person or animal in the trunk; and

activating the at least one selected alarm.

Claim 29 (currently amended): A method for controlling a vehicle having a trunk that is selectively opened and closed, comprising the steps of:

detecting the ~~presence~~ respiration of a ~~respiring living organism~~ person or animal in the closed trunk of the vehicle; and

automatically opening the trunk in response to at least detecting the respiration of the living ~~organism~~ person or animal in the trunk.

Claim 30 (currently amended): A method for detecting an unsafe condition within a trunk of a vehicle, comprising the steps of:

disposing a living ~~organism~~ person or animal within the closed trunk of the vehicle; and

detecting the respiration of the living ~~organism~~ person or animal in the trunk.

Claim 31 (currently amended): A detection system for use within a vehicle of the type having a trunk which is selectively movable between an open and a closed position, said detection system being adapted to detect the ~~presence~~ breathing of a breathing individual within said trunk, said detection system comprising:

a breathing detector which is disposed within said trunk, which is adapted to detect the breathing of said individual, and which generates a signal upon the detection of said breathing; and

a controller assembly which is communicatively coupled to said breathing detector, which receives said signal, and which opens said trunk upon receipt of said signal.

Claim 32 (previously presented): The detection system of claim 31, wherein carbon dioxide is emitted by said individual as said individual breathes and wherein said breathing detector detects the presence of said carbon dioxide within said trunk.

Claim 33 (previously presented): The detection system of claim 31, wherein said vehicle is of the further type which includes an ignition switch which may be selectively moved to a certain position and wherein said controller assembly is coupled to said ignition switch, senses said placement of said ignition switch in said certain position, and causes said

trunk to be opened in response to said signal from said breathing detector only if said ignition switch is placed in said certain position.

Claim 34 (previously presented): The detection system of claim 31, wherein said vehicle is of the type which is selectively driven and wherein said controller assembly prevents said trunk from being open when said vehicle is driven.

Claim 35 (previously presented): The detection system of claim 31, further including an illuminated switch which is disposed within said trunk, which is coupled to said controller assembly, and which selectively communicates a second signal to said controller assembly upon being touched.

Claim 36 (previously presented): The detection system of claim 35, wherein said controller assembly, upon receipt of said second signal, opens said trunk.

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Claim 37 (previously presented): The detection system of claim 32, wherein said breathing detector measures the amount of carbon dioxide which is resident within said trunk, stores a certain value, compares said measured amount of carbon dioxide to said certain value, and generates said signal only if said measured amount of said carbon dioxide is greater than said certain value.

Claim 38 (previously presented): The detection system of claim 31, wherein said controller assembly further includes a timer which allows said detection system to be operable for a certain period of time.

Claim 39 (previously presented): The detection system of claim 31, wherein said individual comprises a child.

Claim 40 (previously presented): A method for detecting the presence of a child within a trunk of a vehicle, said method comprising the steps of:
measuring an amount of carbon-dioxide within said trunk of said vehicle; and

using said measured amount of carbon dioxide to determine the presence of said child within said trunk of said vehicle.

Claim 41 (previously presented): The method of claim 40, further comprising the step of detecting said presence of said child only when said vehicle is stationary.

Claim 42 (currently amended): An assembly for detecting the presence of an individual within a trunk of a vehicle, said assembly comprising:

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a sensor which is mounted within said trunk and that detects the occurrence of breathing at least one bodily function of said individual; and

a controller assembly which is communicatively coupled to said sensor and which provides a signal when said sensor detects the occurrence of breathing at least one bodily function of said individual, ~~wherein said at least one bodily function comprises~~ breathing.

Claim 43 (previously presented): The assembly of claim 42, wherein said sensor comprises a carbon dioxide sensor.
